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Law of Pennſylvania.

An ACT, *to raiſe and collect* COUNTY RATES *and* LEVIES.

WHEREAS the ſeveral laws of this Commonwealth, now in force, for raiſing *County Rates* and *Levies*, from frequent ſupplements and references, have become intricate; and whereas it will render the ſyſtem more intelligible and its operation more equal, to reduce the whole into one act, with ſuch other proviſions as may be neceſſary: Therefore,

Sect. 1. *BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania in General Aſſembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the ſame,* That the County Commiſſioners and Treaſurers, and Townſhip, Ward and Diſtrict Aſſeſſors, aſſiſtant Aſſeſſors and Collectors, heretofore elected and appointed within this Commonwealth, and now holding and exerciſing their ſaid offices, ſhall be continued therein, during the time for which they were elected or appointed reſpectively.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid,* That the Electors qualified to vote for members of the State Legiſlature, ſhall, at their reſpective general elections within the city of Philadelphia, and the ſeveral counties in this ſtate, annually elect one reſpectable citizen, to be a Commiſſioner of the proper county, to ſerve for three years next enſuing ſuch election; and when any new county ſhall be erected, the Electors thereof ſhall elect at their firſt general election, three citizens, to ſerve as Commiſſioners, of whom the higheſt in votes ſhall ſerve three years, the next higheſt two years, and the loweſt one year, and their places reſpectively be ſupplied by the annual election of another citizen, to ſerve for three years; and if any commiſſioner ſhall die, remove from the county, or decline to ſerve in ſaid office, the remaining Commiſſioner or Commiſſioners, and the court of common pleas for ſuch county, ſhall appoint a ſuitable citizen or citizens, to fill the ſaid office until the next general election.

Sect. 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid,* That every Commiſſioner elected or appointed as aforeſaid, ſhall before he enters on the duties of his office, take and ſubſcribe an oath or affirmation, before ſome judge of the court of common pleas, juſtice of the peace, or alderman of the city or county reſpectively, for which ſuch Commiſſioner is elected, diligently, faithfully and impartially, to perform the ſeveral duties enjoined on him by this act, to the beſt of his ability and judgment, without favour or affection, hatred, malice or ill will; which oath or affirmation the officer before whom the ſame is taken and ſubſcribed, ſhall certify under his hand and ſeal, and deliver the ſame to the prothonotary of the proper county, to be filed in his office.

Sect. 4. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid,* That the citizens of every ward, townſhip, and diſtrict, within the city of Philadelphia, and the ſeveral counties of this ſtate, ſhall, on the ſame day, and at the ſame time and place, and under the ſame regulations as the electors for the general elections are directed to be choſen, annually elect one citizen reſiding within ſuch ward, townſhip or diſtrict, to be an aſſeſſor for the term of one year; and in the year one thouſand eight hundred and one, and every third year following, two other citizens, to be aſſiſtant aſſeſſors for the term of one year, who ſhall perform the ſeveral duties enjoined, and required of them by this act. And the conſtables holding ſuch elections ſhall make a return thereof, ſigned by the judges within ten days, to the commiſſioners of their proper county, or one of them, who ſhall file the ſame in their office; and if any conſtable ſhall neglect to make ſuch return, he ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of five dollars for every ſuch neglect.

Sect. 5. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid,* That if any perſon elected or appointed as an aſſeſſor, or aſſiſtant aſſeſſor ſhall refuſe or neglect to ſerve, in ſuch office for which he has been elected, every ſuch aſſeſſor or aſſiſtant aſſeſſor ſhall pay a fine of twenty dollars. *Provided always,* that no perſon ſhall be compelled to ſerve as aſſeſſor or aſſiſtant aſſeſſor, more than once in ten years. And if the citizens of any ward, townſhip or diſtrict, neglect to elect an aſſeſſor, or aſſiſtant aſſeſſor, or any perſon ſo elected, refuſe or neglect to ſerve, or vacancies happen by death or otherwiſe, a board of commiſſioners ſhall ſupply the vacancies by appointing citizens to fill ſaid offices, who reſide within ſaid townſhip, ward or diſtrict, and who ſhall in all caſes have the ſame powers, be ſubject to the ſame penalties, and receive like compenſations, as though they had been elected by the citizens within their reſpective townſhips, wards or diſtricts.

Sect. 6. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid,* That every aſſeſſor and aſſiſtant aſſeſſor, before he enters on the duties of his office, ſhall take and ſubſcribe before ſome judge of the court of common pleas, alderman of the city or ſome juſtice of the peace of the proper county, the ſame oath or affirmation enjoined on the commiſſioners by the third ſection of this act, a certified copy of which oath or affirmation, ſigned by the officer before whom the ſame was taken, ſuch aſſeſſor or aſſiſtant aſſeſſor, ſhall tranſmit to the Commiſſioners within twenty days after his election, who ſhall file the ſame in their office.

Sect. 7. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid,* That the Commiſſioners ſhall within thirty days after the general election, meet together, when each new Commiſſioner ſhall produce a copy of the certificate, ſigned by the prothonotary, proving his election and qualification, according to the proviſions contained in this act; and the Commiſſioners ſhall thereupon proceed to make an eſtimate of the probable expence of their counties reſpectively, for the enſuing year, and in the year one thouſand eight hundred and one, and every third year following, ſhall within ſix weeks after the general election, iſſue their precepts to the reſpective townſhip aſſeſſors, requiring them to make out a juſt and perfect return, in alphabetical order or otherwiſe, as the Commiſſioners may direct, of the names of all the taxable perſons within their wards, townſhips or diſtricts reſpectively, and of all the property made taxable by the eighth ſection of this act, within thirty days after the date of ſuch precept, together with a juſt valuation of the ſame, to be made in the manner hereinafter directed; and on receipt of ſuch return, the ſaid Commiſſioners or a majority of them, ſhall proceed to quota the townſhips reſpectively, agreeable to the quantity and quality of lands and other taxable property, and when they have completed and aſcertained the quotas of each townſhip, they ſhall cauſe accurate tranſcripts of ſuch aſſeſſments to be made out by their clerk, and tranſmit them to the ward or townſhip aſſeſſors or collectors reſpectively, on or before the ſecond Monday of April in each year, with the average rate per cent in each townſhip, directing ſuch aſſeſſor or collector to give notice to each taxable inhabitant, within his ward or townſhip of the amount of the ſum he ſtands rated for, and the rate per cent of ſuch amount, and of the time when and place where an appeal will be held, which notice the ſaid aſſeſſor or collector ſhall give in print or writing, at leaſt five days before ſuch day of appeal, at which appeal a board of Commiſſioners ſhall attend, and hear all perſons who may apply for redreſs, and grant ſuch relief as to them ſhall appear juſt and reaſonable. *Provided,* That the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall not make any allowance or abatement, on account of any real property, in any other year than when a triennial return and aſſeſſment is taken, and made agreeable to the directions of this act, excepting where accidents by fire, or otherwiſe, may deſtroy buildings or other improvements.

Sect. 8. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid,* That the aſſeſſors and aſſiſtant aſſeſſors of the city and county of Philadelphia, and the aſſeſſors of the other counties in this ſtate reſpectively, on receipt of precepts iſſued by the Commiſſioners agreeably to the ſeventh ſection of this act, ſhall proceed to take an account of all the names and ſurnames, in alphabetical order or otherwiſe, as the Commiſſioners may direct, of all taxable inhabitants within their townſhips, wards or diſtricts, and of the following articles hereby made taxable, viz.—All lands held by patent, warrant, location, or improvements, houſes and lots of ground, and ground rents, all griſt mills, ſaw mills, fulling mills, ſlitting mills, rolling mills, hemp mills, oil mills, ſnuff mills, paper mills and powder mills; all furnaces, forges, bloomeries, diſtilleries, ſugar houſes, malt houſes, breweries, tan yards and ferries; all negro and mullatto ſlaves; all horſes, mares, geldings and cattle, above the age of four years; and all offices and poſts of profit, trades and occupations (miniſters of the goſpel, of every denomination, and ſchool maſters, only excepted) and of all ſingle freemen above the age of twenty one years, who ſhall not follow any occupation or calling; and when the enumeration ſhall be made as aforeſaid, the aſſeſſors ſhall reſpectively call together their aſſiſtants, who, together with the aſſeſſors, ſhall proceed to value the aforeſaid property, to the beſt of their ability and judgment, for what they think it will bona fide ſell for in ready money, and rate all offices, profeſſions, occupations and callings of all freemen, at their diſcretion, having due regard to the profits ariſing from ſuch trades and occupations, as well as to the amount of taxes to be raiſed. *Provided,* That no tax in any county, ſhall in one year exceed the rate of one cent in every dollar, of the adjuſted valuation of the property, and the rate for any trade or occupation, or on any ſingle freeman who follows no occupation, ſhall at no time exceed ten dollars in one year, and ſhall be lowered in due proportion, as the tax on adjuſted property may be lowered below one cent in the dollar.

Sect. 9 *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid,* That the Commiſſioners ſhall, on or before the firſt day of April, in each of the two ſucceeding years after the triennial return and aſſeſſment ſhall have been made, ſend a tranſcript of the laſt triennial aſſeſſment, to the reſpective townſhip, ward and diſtrict aſſeſſors, within their reſpective counties, together with their precept, requiring them to take an account of all freemen, and the perſonal property made taxable by this act together with a juſt valuation of the ſame, and alſo a valuation of all trades or occupations, made taxable by the eighth ſection of this act, enjoining ſuch aſſeſſor to make a juſt return to them, within thirty days from the date of ſuch precept, noting in ſuch return all alterations in his townſhip, ward or diſtrict, occaſioned by transfer or diviſion of real property, and alſo noting all perſons who have removed ſince the laſt aſſeſſment, and all ſingle freemen who have arrived at the age of twenty-one years, ſince the laſt triennial aſſeſſment, and all others who have ſince that time come to inhabit in ſuch townſhip, ward or diſtrict, together with the taxable property ſuch perſon may poſſeſs, and the valuation thereof, agreeably to the proviſions of this act, and the aſſeſſor or collector ſhall give like notice of the ſum aſſeſſed on ſuch perſon or perſons, and of the day of appeal, which appeal the commiſſioners are hereby empowered to hold, in manner and form aforeſaid.

Sect. 10. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid,* That the Commiſſioners ſhall, immediately after the appeals are over, regulate the aſſeſſments according to the alterations made and cauſe their clerks to make fair duplicates thereof, in alphabetical order or otherwiſe, as the commiſſioners may direct, and it ſhall be the duty of each aſſeſſor, on or before the day of appeals in each year, to return two reputable citizens, who ſhall be freeholders of his ward or townſhip, to the commiſſioners, whoſe duty it ſhall be to appoint one of them to be the collector, and if any perſon ſhall be appointed a collector as aforeſaid, and refuſe to ſerve, he ſhall forfeit and pay a fine of twenty dollars, and another perſon ſhall be appointed in his ſtead, but any perſon having ſerved or paid his fine as a collector, ſhall not be obliged to ſerve the ſaid office again, within the term of ten years.

Sect. 11. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid,* That it ſhall be the duty of the Commiſſioners within each county, from and after the paſſing of this act, to employ a ſuitable perſon for clerk, who ſhall keep the books and accounts of the board, and record or file whatſoever proceedings they may direct, and atteſt all orders and warrants iſſued by them, and do and perform every other act and thing whatſoever which may pertain to his office as clerk; and ſhall receive for his ſervices, ſuch ſum as the Commiſſioners ſhall at their firſt meeting in each year agree upon.

Sect. 12. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid,* That the clerks to the boards of Commiſſioners, ſo as aforeſaid appointed, ſhall keep fair books, wherein ſhall be entered the name of the collector of each ward, townſhip or diſtrict, charging ſuch collector with the amount of the duplicate delivered him to collect and crediting him with allowances made after the appeal, for which purpoſe they ſhall enter in ſaid books, the names of the perſons abated or exonerated, together with the abatements or exonerations, and the date when made, and ſhall certify ſuch allowance in the duplicates of the collectors, to enable the treaſurer to make ſettlements accordingly; and the ſaid clerks ſhall, moreover keep an account of all orders iſſued by the board for the payment of money, and enter the ſame in numerical order in their books, and ſhall ſend a ſtatement of the names of the reſpective collectors with the ſums wherewith each ſtands charged, to the county treaſurer, as ſoon as the duplicates are ſent to the ſaid collector.

Sect. 13. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid,* That the treaſurers within the reſpective counties of this ſtate, ſhall hold their offices during the terms for which they have already been reſpectively appointed, and the commiſſioners of the reſpective counties, or any two of them, at the expiration thereof, and thence forward annually, ſhall appoint a reputable citizen for treaſurer, who ſhall give bond, with ſureties, to the ſatisfaction of the Commiſſioners, conditioned for the faithful execution of the duties of his office, and to account for all monies which may come into his hands in purſuance thereof, and that he will deliver to his ſucceſſor in office, all books of entry, papers, documents and other things which he may have or hold in right thereof, and pay him the balance of all monies due to the county, and in caſe of death, removal from the county, or miſbehaviour in office, of ſuch treaſurer, the ſaid commiſſioners or any 2 of them are hereby authorized & required to appoint another citizen to fill ſaid office, whenever circumſtances may require the ſame. *Provided,* That nothing in this act contained, ſhall authorize any commiſſioners within this Commonwealth, to appoint any judge of a court of juſtice, clerk or prothonotary of ſuch courts, or any one of the ſaid commiſſioners, to be a treaſurer in their reſpective counties.

Sect. 14. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid,* That it ſhall be the duty of the treaſurer to receive all monies due and accruing to the county, by or in conſequence of this act or otherwiſe, and pay and diſburſe the ſame, for the diſcharge of the debts of the county, on warrants drawn by the board of Commiſſioners, and the treaſurer ſhall keep a juſt and true account of all monies received and diſburſed, and hold and keep the ſame at all times ready for the inſpection of the commiſſioners, and ſhall once in three months, or oftener if required, furniſh the ſaid commiſſioners with a ſtatement thereof, balanced to the day ſpecified by them, ſhewing all the monies received and diſburſed during the preceding term, and the balance remaining in his hands, together with the names of the collectors in whoſe hands any arrearages of taxes, and the amount thereof, may be outſtanding, and ſhall once in every year, ſettle his accounts, and produce his vouchers, which being allowed by the commiſſioners, ſhall by them be laid before the auditors appointed under the act paſſed the thirtieth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, to ſettle the accounts of the commiſſioners and treaſurers of the reſpective counties of this ſtate, who ſhall proceed to the ſettlement thereof, as by ſaid act directed. And the commiſſioners ſhall allow the treaſurer ſo much per cent on all monies received and paid by him, as they ſhall from time to time deem ſufficient for his ſervices, which being approved of by the auditors aforeſaid, ſhall be in full for his ſervices as treaſurer.

Sect. 15 *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid,* That the Commiſſioners, or any two of them ſhall form a board in each county, and ſhall iſſue their warrants with their duplicates, to the reſpective collectors therein, authoriſing and requiring them to demand and receive of and from every perſon in ſuch duplicate named, the ſum wherewith ſuch perſon ſtands charged, and within ſix weeks from the date of ſuch warrant, the ſaid collector ſhall pay all ſuch monies as they may by that time have received, to the treaſurer at a certain time and place to be mentioned in ſuch warrant, at which time and place the treaſurer ſhall attend, and the board of commiſſioners ſhall, at the time and place make abatements or allowances for miſtakes, or indigent perſons, after which the collectors ſhall proceed to demand and receive the remainders of the tax, and if any perſon ſhall neglect, or refuſe to make payment within thirty days from the time of ſuch demand, it ſhall be the duty of the ſaid collectors, to levy the ſaid tax by diſtreſs and ſale of the goods and chattels of ſaid delinquent, giving ten days public notice of ſuch ſale, by *written* or *printed* advertiſements; and in caſe goods and chattels cannot be found ſufficient to ſatiſfy the ſame, with coſts of ſuit, the ſaid collector ſhall be authorized to take the body of ſuch delinquent, & convey him to the gaol of the proper county, there to remain until the taxes with coſts be paid, or ſecured to be paid, or he be otherwiſe diſcharged by due courſe of law.

Sect. 16 *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid,* That the collectors of the ſeveral wards, townſhips, and diſtricts as aforeſaid, ſhall within three months after having reſpectively received the corrected duplicates, ſubſequent to the appeals, pay into the hands of the reſpective treaſurers, the whole amount of the taxes charged and aſſeſſed in ſuch duplicate, without further delay, except ſuch ſums as the commiſſioners may in their diſcretion, exonerate them from, on pain of being anſwerable for, & charged with the whole balance ſo remaining unpaid; and all the eſtate real and perſonal, of ſuch delinquent collectors, ſhall be bound as ſecurity for the payment of ſuch balance, at and from the expiration of the ſaid three months, a tranſcript of which balance ſhall be then entered by the treaſurers with the prothonotaries, whoſe duty it ſhall be to file the ſame, and which ſhall then operate to all intents and purpoſes, as if judgment were then entered againſt them for ſuch balance in a court of record, *Provided,* That ſuch balance ſhall not be a lien on ſuch delinquent's property, for a longer term than two years.

Sect. 17. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid,* That all fines and forfeitures under this act, not otherwiſe provided for, ſhall be recoverable before any juſtice of the peace, as debts under twenty pounds, at the ſuit of the county treaſurers reſpectively for the uſe of the reſpective county; and all inhabitants and taxables of ſuch county, ſhall be lawful witneſſes on any trial concerning ſuch fines and forfeitures.

Sect. 18. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid,* That no perſon ſhall be re appointed a collector, who has not finally ſettled and paid off the whole amount of the balance due on former duplicates, or given ſecurity for the payment thereof, and if any perſon who has heretofore been, or hereafter ſhall be a collector of taxes, and ſhall have neglected or refuſed, or ſhall neglect or refuſe, to pay the treaſurer of the reſpective county, within the time limitted by law, all the ſums of money which ſhall be due on his duplicate, excepting ſuch ſum as may be allowed by the commiſſioners for unavoidable loſſes, or for ſervices for collecting, as is herein after mentioned, the treaſurer is hereby authorized and required to iſſue his warrant, under his hand and ſeal, directed to the ſheriff or coroner of the proper county, commanding him to take the body, and ſeize and ſecure, all the eſtate real and perſonal, of ſuch delinquent collector, or which, in caſe of the death of the collector, may come into the hands or poſſeſſion of his heirs, executors, or adminiſtrators, and make return thereof to ſuch treaſurer, at ſuch time and place as he ſhall appoint in his ſaid warrant.

Sect. 19. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid,* That when the ſaid lands and eſtates are ſecured as aforeſaid, the treaſurer of the proper county ſhall call a meeting of the board of commiſſioners, who are required to attend, of which meeting he ſhall in his ſaid warrant, have notified the ſaid delinquent collector, and if the *arrearages* are not then immediately *diſcharged,* the commiſſioners ſhall, and they are hereby empowered and required, to iſſue their warrant to the ſheriff or coroner of the proper county, empowering and requiring him to ſell at public ſale, all ſuch eſtates as ſhall be ſo ſeized and ſecured, or any part thereof, giving ten days previous notice of ſuch ſale, by written or printed advertiſements, and to bring the money ariſing from ſuch ſale, to the commiſſioners who granted the warrant, at the time and place mentioned therein, in order to ſatiſfy and pay the reſpective county treaſurer, the ſum or balance that ſhall be ſo unpaid, or detained in the hands of the ſaid collectors, or their heirs, executors, or adminiſtrators, returning the overplus, if any, to the owner, after all neceſſary charges are deducted.

Sect. 20. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid,* That when any ſale of lands, tenements, or hereditaments, ſhall be made by ſuch ſheriff or coroner, purſuant to this act, the conveyance thereof ſhall be by deed, executed and acknowledged in the court of common pleas of the proper county, by the ſheriff or coroner, or their ſucceſſors in office, to ſuch perſon or perſons as ſhall purchaſe the ſame in fee ſimple or otherwiſe, which ſhall be moſt abſolute and available in law, againſt ſuch delinquents, their heirs and aſſigns, and if any delinquent collector has removed or ſhall remove into any other county within this ſtate, or ſhall have any eſtate real or perſonal, in ſuch other county or counties, and which ſhall not have been bona fide, and for a valuable conſideration diſpoſed of, any proceſs to be iſſued in purſuance of this act, may be directed to the ſheriff or coroner of any ſuch other county or counties, and ſhall be proceeded on as in and by this act is directed, in the caſe before mentioned.

Sect. 21. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That if any ſheriff or coroner, who has heretofore received or hereafter ſhall receive any money or monies for taxes, by virtue of their reſpective offices, and the laws in ſuch caſes provided, ſhall neglect or refuſe, within twenty days after demand made by the treaſurer of the proper county, to render a juſt and true account thereof, or to pay the ſame to ſuch treaſurer, a warrant or warrants ſhall be iſſued by the commiſſioners againſt ſuch delinquent ſheriff or coroner, in like manner, and ſuch proceedings ſhall thereon be had, to final judgment, execution and ſale, as are in and by this act directed reſpecting delinquent collectors, with this difference only, that if ſuch delinquent officer at the time or times of the commencement of ſuch proceedings againſt him or them, in purſuance hereof, ſhall be directed to the other officer, either ſheriff or coroner, of the proper county, as the caſe may be, who ſhall proceed thereon in like manner, as any ſheriff or coroner may or can do under this act in like caſes; and the property real and perſonal of ſuch ſheriff or coroner, ſhall in ſuch caſes be as liable to be ſeized in ſuch other county or counties, and the like proceedings had on the ſame, as on the property of delinquent collectors is directed by the nineteenth ſection of this act.

Sect. 22. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That each of the commiſſioners ſhall be allowed out of the county ſtock, the ſum of one dollar and thirty-three cents, and no more for every day's attendance on the duties of his office; and each aſſeſſor and aſſiſtant aſſeſſor ſhall be allowed out of the county ſtock, the ſum of one dollar, for each and every day's attendance on the duties of their offices reſpectively, and each collector ſhall retain at a final ſettlement of his duplicate, the ſum of five per cent on all monies by him ſo collected, which ſhall be allowed to him by the treaſurer, and credited accordingly and ſhall be in full compenſation for his ſervices as collector.

Sect. 23. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That if any of the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall neglect or refuſe to do his or their duty in office, he or they ſo offending ſhall, on conviction thereof, before the court of quarter ſeſſions of the proper county, be fined for every ſuch offence, in a ſum not exceeding one hundred dollars; and if any treaſurer appointed by virtue of this act, ſhall neglect or refuſe to do and perform the duties of his office, he ſhall on conviction before the court of quarter ſeſſions of the proper county, be fined in any ſum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be diſqualified from holding his office: which fines by virtue of a writ of fieri facias, iſſuing from ſuch court, and directed to the ſheriff or coroner where ſuch offender or his eſtate is, at the time of iſſuing ſuch writ, ſhall be levied by diſtreſs and ſale of goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of ſuch perſon ſo refuſing or neglecting: and if any aſſeſſor, aſſiſtant aſſeſſor or collector having taken upon themſelves to perform the duties of their offices reſpectively, according to this act, ſhall neglect or refuſe to comply with their reſpective orders or warrants, iſſued to them by the commiſſioners, in purſuance of this act, or ſhall not do and perform the duties hereby enjoined on them, each of them ſo neglecting or refuſing, ſhall be fined by the board of commiſſioners of the proper county, in any ſum not exceeding forty dollars.

Sect. 24. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That when the inhabitants of any county ſhall be deſirous to have a bridge erected or repaired on any public road, over any water, they ſhall apply by petition, to the judges of the court of quarter ſeſſions of the proper county, ſtating the place and circumſtances of the caſe, with the probable expence, and the ſaid court ſhall give ſaid petition in charge to the grand jury, who ſhall conſider of the propriety of erecting or repairing the ſame, and if the court and jury ſhall approve thereof, the court ſhall make an order on the commiſſioners, requiring them to cauſe the ſame to be erected or repaired, in the manner prayed for, or in any other manner to be directed by the ſaid court and jury, and thereupon the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall, as ſoon as conveniently may be done carry the ſaid order into effect.

Sect. 25. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid.* That the goods and chattels of all tenants occupying any lands or tenements within this ſtate, ſhall be as liable to be diſtrained for taxes ariſing out of ſuch lands and tenements as though the ſaid tenants were the real owners thereof, *Provided nevertheleſs*, That ſuch tenant ſhall have the benefit of defalcating ſuch tax, with his landlord, at the payment of his rents, unleſs ſpecially agreed upon otherwiſe, by contract or leaſe; and all unſeated lands held by location, warrant or patent, within this ſtate ſhall be valued and aſſeſſed in the ſame manner and form as any other property; but the collection of the taxes by ſale ariſing from the ſame, ſhall be ſtayed by the commiſſioners of the proper county until three month's notice is given, in three of the daily papers of the city of Philadelphia, and in one other newſpaper in or neareſt to the county where ſuch land is ſituate, that one or more year's tax is due on the unſeated land in ſaid county, and the expences of ſuch publication ſhall be at the proper coſt of the delinquents; and if any tax due as aforeſaid, ſhall at the expiration of three months remain unpaid the commiſſioners ſhall make a ſtatement of ſaid land, deſignating the title as near as may be, with the amount of the tax aſſeſſed on each tract, and publiſh the ſame three months in the neareſt public newſpaper, and three times in at leaſt three of the daily newſpapers in the city of Philadelphia, and the commiſſioners ſhall thereupon, if the tax be not then paid, iſſue their warrant under their hands and ſeals, to the ſheriff or coroner, directing him to make ſale of the whole or any part thereof, as he may find neceſſary for the payment of the taxes thereon, with all coſts neceſſarily accruing; and the proceedings therein ſhall be the ſame as is herein directed for the ſale of the eſtate of delinquent collectors; and deeds of unſeated lands ſo ſold, ſhall be executed in open court, as therein directed.

Sect. 26. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That the commiſſioners of each county, within this commonwealth, ſhall have and uſe one common ſeal, for the purpoſe of ſealing their proceedings, and that copies of the ſame when ſigned and ſealed by the ſaid commiſſioners, and atteſted by their clerk, ſhall be good evidence of ſuch proceedings on the trial of any cauſe, in any of the courts within this commonwealth.

Sect. 27. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That the commiſſioners of each and every county ſhall publiſh a fair and accurate ſtatement of all receipts and expenditures of the preceding year, for four days at leaſt, in one or more of the newſpapers printed in their counties reſpectively, wherein a newſpaper is or ſhall be printed, and where no paper is or ſhall be printed, then in at leaſt fifty handbills, to be ſet up in the moſt public places in the county, in the month of February annually, under penalty of one hundred dollars each, to be recovered by the prothonotary of the county, and paid into the treaſury, for the uſe of the county; and the ſaid ſtatement ſhall enumerate the reſpective ſums paid by each ward or townſhip, within the ſaid city and county, and alſo deſignate the various ſums expended for the ſupport of the priſons, the pay of each commiſſioner and their clerks, the repairs of old, or erection of new bridges, and the ſums paid to individuals for lands over which roads have been laid out, with ſuch other items as they may judge will have a tendency to convey general information, on the various tranſactions of the year.

Sect. 28. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That ſo much of all former laws of this commonwealth as relates to, or any way directs the raiſing of *County Rates* and *Levies*, are hereby repealed, and declared null and void: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained, ſhall prevent the collection of any tax or taxes laid under any former law or laws.

CADWALADER EVANS, *junior*,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

ROBERT HARE,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved, 11th }
April, 1799. }

THOMAS MIFFLIN,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

Mr. SCULL,

A ſtatement reſpecting Mr. M'Kean's exertions in the late ſtate convention, which was publiſhed in your paper of the 28th September laſt, having alſo been ſent to the editors of the Greenſburgh paper, they firſt ſubmitting it to Mr. William Findley who "thought it his duty to examine the pieces offered for publication in *that paper*," publiſhed it in their paper of 28th Sept. accompanied with very harſh cenſures, and charges of falſhood, ſigned by that gentleman. Theſe cenſures the printers entitled "*The Fraud Detected*," and deſired their readers to "read them and judge of Mr. Roſs and his advocates." I "thought it my duty" to refute his charges and confirm my ſtatement. The following was accordingly handed to the Greenſburgh printers, but they, after charging me with falſhood, refuſed to print my juſtification *unleſs they were paid for it*. This obliges me to trouble you, and I hope you will aſſiſt in detecting the fraud of William Findley, and ſhewing what ought to be thought of him.

FOR THE FARMERS REGISTER.

Meſſrs. SNOWDEN & M'CORKLE,

Republican Editors profeſs truth above all other conſiderations. I ſend you a juſtification of a ſtatement on which Mr. Findley has beſtowed ſome harſh cenſures. Mr. Findley will have an opportunity of ſupporting his cenſures, and on a fair inveſtigation we ſhall ſee "Fraud Detected."

A SUBSCRIBER."

MR. WILLIAM FINDLEY, with all the malignity of reſentment and very little regard to the language of decorum, has accompanied with explanations a ſtatement in the Regiſter No. 19. under the ſignature of AN ACTUAL SETTLER. How it got that ſignature I know not; it was not from me: for I had not the CAUTION to aſſume any falſe name. It was written as this is by a member of the Convention; one perhaps more ſcrupulous than Mr. Findley, as to the accuracy of his ſtatements; and one who is not conſcious of having for party purpoſes propagated a falſehood. What my name is can be of no importance. Greater names have not been able to ſave poſitive aſſertions from miſrepreſentation and contradiction, and even Mr. Findley will be believed when it is known that he ſpeaks truth.

Loud and grievous complaints are made, that the character of Mr. M'Kean ſhould be attacked. Such complaints from thoſe, who for years paſt have inceſſantly aſſailed the characters of Waſhington, Adams, and almoſt every great and good man, ſhew that they claim defamation as the excluſive right of excluſive Republicans. That Mr M'Kean who has ſo long been accuſtomed to hear himſelf ill ſpoken of, ſhould have found his character untouched when he became a candidate for popular favour, would have been miraculous indeed. Who began the ſlander of candidates? Who began the ſlander of Mr. M'Kean? Was it the Federaliſts or Republicans? Has Mr. Findley had no agency in the injuring "*the very reſpectable and well earned fame of Mr. M'Kean?*" If Mr. M'Kean's character be ſo excellent, how came it that Mr. Findley came forward in the Aſſembly, to lead a proſecution of him for arbitrary, oppreſſive and unconſtitutional official conduct? If Mr. M'Kean's knowledge be ſo great, how came it that Mr. Findley, in the Ratifying Convention, convicted him of ignorance of law, for which, he ſaid, a boy ſix months in an office ought to be whipt! Was this "malice *propenſe*, abſolute falſehood, and malicious intention" in Mr. Findley? If he ſays no, let him extend the ſame charity to me.

Whether my (or Mr. Findley's) ſtatement of the reputation in which Mr. M'Kean was held in the State Convention, be the truth I can appeal to every candid member of the Convention; I could almoſt appeal to the conſcience of Mr. Findley himſelf: many perſons muſt have heard him ſpeak of Mr. M'Kean in the manner ſtated by me.

Mr. Findley charges me with falſehood, and to prove this ſtates, that I aſſerted, that *Mr. M'Kean's name was never mentioned on any of the important committees.* Will Mr. Findley deny this? He cannot: but to avoid it and ſeem to deny it, he talks of "Mr. M'Kean being the choice of all parties at the city election." This is very ſingular, for he had the feweſt VOTES of the members choſen. Mr. Findley talks of "private meetings," (of which I know nothing, for I never attended any private or party meeting,) "in which the arrangement of the Committee of Nine was finally planned." He does not ſay that Mr. M'Kean was ever named there; and if the whole arrangement was finally planned there it was ill executed in the Convention; for there were two ballotings before a majority could be got for nine members of the Committee, and Mr. M'Kean's name was not among the ballots. That Mr. M'Kean would have declined any ſituation of honour or confidence, it will take more than the word of Mr. Findley to eſtabliſh. If Mr. Findley *be well acquainted with the circumſtances* of theſe Committees, he is not accurate in the ſtatement of them. The Committee "did" *not* "ſit forenoon and afternoon, for *at leaſt* two weeks." It was appointed on the 11th of December, and made its final report on the 23d; and according to my recollection it did not ſit in the afternoon but ſome days towards the end of its deliberations. Two other Committees were appointed for the arrangement, and the ſchedule, during that ſeſſion, and NO other during the ſecond ſeſſion. Of one of thoſe Mr. Sitgreaves, who was not a member of the Committee of Nine was a member. And of NONE of theſe was Mr. Findley chairman, for in all (but that of nine) he is laſt named, except that in one Mr. Roſs is named after him, and in another Mr. Addiſon, becauſe the county of Waſhington was erected after the county of Weſtmoreland. The accuracy of this ſtatement Mr. Findley cannot deny, it is clearly confirmed by the Journals of December the 11th, 21ſt, 23d, 1789, and of January 23d & 27th, February 18th, and Auguſt 27th 1790. It is therefore true, and Mr. Findley's *explanations* which differ from it are NOT true.

2d. Mr. Findley charges me with "abſolute falſehood," in aſſerting, that *Mr. M'Kean was appointed chairman of the whole to tickle his vanity and ſhut his mouth from ſpeaking.* I cannot tell what Mr. Findley's motive was for voting for this chairman; but I am ſure no body will believe it was reſpect for one whom he would have impeached as a tyrant, and whipt as a ſchoolboy. But Mr. Findley has leſs reaſon to know what were my motives, and the motives of the other members of the Convention, for none of us had treated Mr. M'Kean with ſuch open contempt as he. Mr. Findley is therefore at liberty to endeavour, if he can, to perſuade any one that HE voted from reſpect: but this will not prove my aſſertion falſe, for HIS vote could not make the appointment. With reſpect to my vote, I have right and truth to ſay, that his denial of my aſſertion, is "an abſolute falſehood." And with reſpect to the votes of others we are on equal terms: and I do not ſee that more credit is due to Mr. Findley, for I have ſhewn and ſhall yet ſhew further that my ſtatement is accurate, and his erroneous. I know therefore and do aſſert, that with reſpect to my motive for voting for Mr. M'Kean, and the profeſſed motives of ſeveral others, my aſſertion, which Mr. Findley calls an abſolute falſehood, is an abſolute truth.

But to prove its falſehood, Mr. Findley ſays, "it is recorded in the journals, that, to *induce* him to accept of that truſt, an unanimous vote was paſſed, that he ſhould have a right to offer reſolutions, give his vote and debate, a privilege never before granted to a chairman of a committee. This truſt and privilege he continued to enjoy during the firſt and moſt important ſeſſion, and alſo during the laſt ſeſſion, until the ſittings of the Court obliged him to decline that ſeat."

The firſt ſeſſion of the Convention commenced on the 24th November 1789, Mr. M'Kean was appointed and acted as chairman of the committee of the whole; on the 1ſt of December, or 26th of January 1790, he had leave of abſence, on the 29th, he declined ſerving any longer; and Gen. Hand, who had been appointed chairman, pro tempore, was appointed chairman, permanently. On the 26th February the firſt ſeſſion ended. The ſecond ſeſſion commenced on the 9th of Auguſt, and during this laſt ſeſſion there was NO committee of the whole, and of courſe no chairman of the whole; and it is NOT true that Mr. M'Kean enjoyed this truſt during the firſt ſeſſion, longer than the 26th of January, nor during any part of the ſecond ſeſſion.

If any ſuch unanimous vote as Mr. Findley mentions, be recorded in the journals, "to *induce* Mr. M'Kean to accept that truſt," it muſt be on or before the 1ſt of December,
Mr. M'Kean did accept that
ther on nor before that day, nor
is there ſuch vote recorded on the
ly r. Findley while he was giving
to another, ought to have been
his expreſſions.

I will however do Mr. Findley
ſay, that Mr. M'Kean when chairman
of his paroxiſms claim, and was
the extraordinary privilege perhaps
granted, becauſe never before claimed
ing. But this is not recorded on
And I think no ſtronger proof can be
M'Kean's vanity, and the diſpoſition
vention to tickle it and keep him in
which he would ſpeak as little as poſſible
Mr. M'Kean was conſidered as a bad
that he was haſty and inaccurate,
rudely and improperly interrupted
I aſſert, and appeal to every candid
its truth. *Unanimous thanks* is a thing
like *your humble ſervant* at the end of
I never knew it refuſed but at the end of
ſeſſion of the houſe of repreſentatives of
which every body knows was a *ſpite*
whatever Mr. M'Kean's want of temper
deration might have been, I ſhall not
he had more of it than Mr. Findley
for I believe his eſtimate of Mr. M'Kean's
per and moderation was very low indeed
perhaps than mine.

Mr. Findley then has failed in eſtabliſhing
ſecond charge of falſhood againſt me, and I
ſhewn pretty ſtrong reaſons for his applying
charge to himſelf.

3. But all my other falſhoods ſays Mr. Find-
ley, "are out-done by the aſſertion that
M'Kean was *oppoſed to the belief of a future*
of rewards and puniſhments, &c." I never
ſerted this, and in ſtating that I did, Mr. Findley
has groſsly perverted my words. I will not
that he has done this *willingly*; but if he will
aſk his printer he will ſatiſfy him that he
done it.

My aſſertion was, that on February
"Mr. M'Kean ſupported a propoſition that
perſon ſhould be diſqualified for office becauſe he
believed not in a future ſtate *of rewards and pu-*
niſhments." Any body will tell Mr. Findley
that in this I could not mean that Mr. M'Kean
oppoſed the belief of a future ſtate of rewards
puniſhments, for the queſtion was not whether
any diſqualification ſhould be impoſed on
belief. And the printer will tell Mr. Findley
that in the manner in which this aſſertion was
written and printed I meant not that Mr. M'Kean
was oppoſed to a future ſtate: but that Mr.
M'Kean believing in a God and a future ſtate,
ſuppoſed theſe might be believed without believ-
ing *rewards and puniſhments* in this future ſtate.
Such belief I called "deſtructive and abſurd im-
piety to profeſs a belief in a God and in a future
ſtate, and that this future ſtate ſhould not be of
rewards and puniſhments! A God that will not
reward and puniſh in a future ſtate! Is this reli-
gion? Is this any caution againſt perjury and
vice?" "One would naturally ſuppoſe," as Mr.
Findley ſays, "that no good man poſſeſſed of
his reaſon would heſitate even for a moment
about acknowledging his belief" of rewards and
puniſhments in a future ſtate. This doctrine
of Mr. M'Kean's is in fact the old heathen epicu-
rean doctrine that the Gods cared nothing about
the actions of men.

Mr. Findley profeſſes to be a religious man—
Let him ſay whether it is not deſtructive and ab-
ſurd impiety to believe that there is a God and a
future ſtate, and not to believe that there are re-
wards and puniſhments in that future ſtate; and
let him ſay whether ſuch a belief would not en-
tirely deſtroy the argument which he puts in the
mouth of Mr. M'Kean, "that without it there
was no ſecurity in an oath." It was an imprudent
thing in Mr. Findley to make this argument for
Mr. M'Kean; for he makes Mr. M'Kean argue
againſt himſelf. Every one knows that it is the
belief *of rewards and puniſhments* that give ſecu-
rity to an oath. And Mr. Findley while Mr. M'-
Kean ſays we may diſpenſe with this ſecurity makes
him alſo ſay it ſhould be preſerved. Whatever
I may think of Mr. M'Kean's underſtanding
have not made ſo light of it as this: for this is
making an abſolute fool of him. The truth is
that I think Mr. Findley has now made the ſpeech
for him.

Mr. Findley ſays that Mr. M'Kean's "con-
duct on this queſtion is correctly ſtated by the
writer of the piece ſigned CAUTION, and fully
ſupported by the journals;" and he certifies the
truth of *this piece*. From Mr. Findley's readineſs
to praiſe the writer, and certify the correctneſs
and truth of *this piece* "fortunately found" in the
printing office, "well calculated to correct" the
"ſlanders;" I conclude that Mr. Findley is the
author of "a piece under the ſignature of Cauti-
on." He at any rate makes it his own, vouches
for its truth, and appeals to the journals to prove
its truth and the falſhood of my ſtatement.

I think Mr. Findley will find he has had
little CAUTION in this appeal: at any rate I
make the experiment; and let us both be tried
by it. Mr. Findley in his piece ſigned Caution
has ſtated fairly motions made and [illegible]
this queſtion by Mr. Robinſon, Mr. Grayd
Mr. Sitgreaves; and the vote of Mr. M'Kean
one of theſe motions, and he calls this a
ſtatement of Mr. M'Kean's conduct. This
many unprincipled and perjured witneſſes
will excuſe their omiſſion of ſome material
of the teſtimony, by ſaying they were not
to tell the *whole* truth, but only in ſo far as
were aſked. Mr. Findley has with like
ſtated reſolutions moved and decided in the
mittee of the whole as a correct ſtatement
M'Kean's conduct in the convention,

a refutation of my ſlander of Mr. M'Kean's conduct in the convention. That conduct has been correctly ſtated by me, and I prove this from the journals of the convention.

The 4th ſection of the 9th article of the conſtitution as was reported by the committee of nine to the convention (as it was afterwards adopted) is in the following words: "That no perſon who acknowledges the being of a God and a future ſtate of rewards and puniſhments ſhall on account of his religious ſentiments be diſqualified to hold any office or place of truſt or profit under this commonwealth." The conſtitution as reported by the committee of nine being referred to a committee of the whole, this ſection was reported as agreed to the convention; and in the convention on February 19th, as ſtated by me, the journals of that date ſhew that Mr. M'Kean ſeconded a motion "To ſtrike out the words *of rewards and puniſhments.*" On the ſame day the journals ſhew that this motion was rejected: ſurely to avoid the obvious abſurdity that would reſult from ſuppoſing it impoſſible to believe in a God and a future ſtate, without believing *rewards and puniſhments* in a future ſtate. Yet this abſurdity Mr. M'Kean ſanctioned.

Now, I think I have ſhewn that Mr. Findley has not eſtabliſhed his third and laſt charge of falſhood againſt me; and that a piece under the ſignature of CAUTION is *not* a correct ſtatement of Mr. M'Kean's conduct in the convention; but that my ſtatement is correct.

It is very evident that a piece ſigned CAUTION was written with a view to injure Mr. Roſs's character as a profeſſor of religion, and the ſame intention is obvious in the concluſion of a piece ſigned William Findley inſidiouſly and explicitly.

It appears inſidiouſly, for Mr. Findley ſtating Mr. Roſs as having voted againſt the belief of a God and a future ſtate as a neceſſary qualification for office, mentions that "one of the advocates for infidelity whom" ſays Mr. Findley "I will not name," replied to the ſpeech which Mr. Findley ſays Mr. M'Kean made in favor of this belief, in a manner wild enough to be ſure. Now, the concluſion naturally to be drawn from this is, that though delicacy prevented Mr. Findley from naming him, yet Mr. Roſs was the advocate for infidelity who made this reply. Mr. Findley knows this is not true, and that it was another member who made this reply. But in not naming this member Mr. Findley hoped ſome perſons would believe it to have been Mr. Roſs and vote for Mr. M'Kean; and in naming him he might offend this member who made the reply, and then he would vote againſt Mr. M'Kean.

Mr. Findley ſays explicitly "that Mr. Roſs voted againſt the belief of a God and a future ſtate as a neceſſary qualification for office." It ſeems ſomewhat odd that Mr. Findley ſhould make this an objection when he himſelf muſt be of the ſame opinion. If the profeſſion of this belief be in the opinion of Mr. Findley neceſſary, it was the duty of Mr. Findley when he was in the aſſembly, under this [illegible], to have impoſed it. Mr. Findley [illegible] not do this, nor did Mr. Smilie do it, nor [illegible] of the pious aſſemblymen who now [illegible] Mr. Roſs on this ground, do it nor [illegible] yet done. So that it ſeems all the members [illegible] aſſembly ſince the convention (Mr. Findley and Mr. Smilie included) are of the ſame opinion with Mr. Roſs. Beſides all this, Mr. Findley in the aſſembly in 1794, voted for [illegible] to be Senator of the United States, and wrote [illegible] a very complimentary letter on his election. [illegible] Is Mr. Roſs leſs virtuous than he was then? This was four years after Mr. Findley knew Mr. Roſs's conduct in the convention.

I could ſhew the malignity and fallacy of Mr. Findley's [illegible] of Mr. Roſs's conduct on the queſtion in the convention. But another opportunity will occur in which it is probable Mr. Findley will [illegible] himſelf. This is no uncommon thing. Let [illegible] the mean time be remember, that the piece ſigned CAUTION does not [illegible] true, that of the twelve who on February [illegible] 1790, voted with Mr. Roſs [illegible] the belief of the being of a God, Albert Gallatin is one.

I truſt I [illegible] "detected the fraud" of Mr. Findley, and the falſhood he imputed to me will fall back on himſelf. He has ſhewn no falſhood [illegible], and I have ſhewn his ſtatement to be incorrect, uncandid and untrue. Mr. Findley has been long and ſucceſsfully engaged in the dangerous work of deceiving the people, and while in the very act of deceiving extolls his own candour. He ſeems to be an inſtrument in the hand of Providence to draw irreclaimable people to their deſtruction; like the lying ſpirit permitted by God to delude Ahab to go up to Ramoth Gilead that he might fall there.

A Member of the Convention.

PORTLAND, October 15

Arrived the 10th inſtant ſchooner Huldah, Captain Riggs, from Port-au-Prince.

He informs that the contention between TOUSSAINT and RIGAUD was ſevere, as no quarter was given on either ſide. Rigaud took Petit Goave, while Captain Riggs was there, and maſſacred all the whites, men, women and children. Four days previous to his ſailing, Touſſaint retook Cape Nicholas Mole, but particulars had not tranſpired: It was ſuppoſed that the affair was very bloody, 200 mulattoes gave themſelves up to TOUISSAINT, being unwilling to take up arms on either ſide. They were put on board [illegible] ſhip, and 3 days after were all drowned. Ten days before Captain Riggs ſailed, TOUISSAINT gave out word that no mulatto ſhould be ſuffered to abide within his territory after ſeven days from that time; and his word was verified, for every one of this deſcription that could be found, was either ſhot or drowned. Every morning not leſs than four or five might be ſeen, whoſe lives had thus been deſtroyed. One man in particular who had in the day been taking an account of lumber with Captain MAXFIELD's mate, was ſeized as ſoon as it was dark, and ſhot the next morning. The unhappy man was never told what his crime was.

NEW YORK, October 12.

Extract from the log book of the ſhip London packet, capt. Anderſon, of Baltimore, from Surinam.

Monday, September 10, lat. 27, N. long. 67, 15, W. at 7 A. M. diſcovered a ſail to leeward, ſtanding S. E. at 4 P. M. ſhe tacked and gave chaſe to us; we wore ſhip and ſtood for her, wiſhing to ſee what ſhe was before night: at half paſt 5 had the ſhip under handy ſail for working, and all hands to quarter: at 6 fired a bow gun at her, and hoiſted our colors; we fired ſeveral ſhot at her, but ſhe ſhewed no colors: ſhe ſtood on until ſhe got on our beam, and then began a very heavy fire from her great guns and muſquetry. We gave her about 20 ſhot, and wore round to avoid her getting under our ſtern, and to get upon the ſame tack with her; ſhe then got cloſe upon our quarter, and fired a great number of caniſter ſhot & muſquetry: we got a large proportion of our people aft with their muſquets, and kept a continual fire, giving them plenty of caniſter ſhot when we could get a gun to bear on them. At that time ſhe hoiſted a red flag, as a ſignal that no quarter would be had from them, and made ſail to get upon our ſtarboard, which they effected, & made ſeveral very deſperate attempts to board us; frequently ſeveral of them got upon our gallery and ſtern boat, but were ſoon picked off by our brave crew, who behaved with the greateſt coolneſs and attention to orders. We fought them for an hour, during which time her bow rubbed our quarter; when we fired ſeveral four pounders filled with caniſter ſhot, at the diſtance of 20 yards, which we plainly ſaw killed a large number of them, as they were very numerous, and could diſtinctly hear their groans. At a quarter before 8 ſhe ſheered off, when we fired 8 ſhot of round and caniſter into her, and ſhe never returned a gun.

Captain James Mitchell, of the armed brig Amelia, and his crew, who were likewiſe engaged with the above privateer, behaved with the utmoſt gallantry.

No part of the tranſactions in Europe, the ſummer paſt, has occaſioned more ſpeculation, than the manoeuvres of the French and Spaniſh fleets. It has been difficult at all times to find the fleets, and ſtill more difficult to conjecture their objects. Among various opinions the following may be new. It is poſſible that the Directory, fearing that Spain would be encouraged by the ſucceſſes of the combined armies, to abandon her alliance with France, and take part againſt her, in a time of diſtreſs, may have urged and effected a junction of the fleets, to prevent Spain from joining the victorious Allies. The Spaniſh fleet by this means, has become a pledge in the poſſeſſion of France, to guarantee the fidelity of Spain to the treaty of Alliance. Whether this was one view of the Directory or not, if the Spaniſh and French fleets are united, this object will be effected.

PHILADELPHIA, October 25.

LONDON, September 3.

Immediately after the ſurrender of the Dutch Fleet, the veſſels were ſeverally taken charge of by Britiſh officers, and the whole of them placed under the colours of the prince of Orange.

The batteries of the Helder were defended by 7.000 Batavian troops commanded by generals Daendels and Locke; the latter of whom and another chief officer were killed, with at leaſt 1.500 of the troops. The remnant retreated to Alkmaer under Daendels. The Engliſh found 95 pieces of cannon in the Dutch arſenal. After the complete poſſeſſion of the Helder, and of the Texel by the Britiſh, general Abercrombie was to puſh towards Amſterdam between which and the Texel there is but one port of ſtrength, Alkmaer) in order to give the friends of the Stadtholder an opportunity to rally and join the army.

On the 29th Auguſt, The Engliſh had advanced as far as Alkmaer (within 20 or 30 miles of Amſterdam) where a ſevere engagement took place; the whole regiment of Chaſſeurs de Lu were cut to pieces, and the Dutch troops in general ſuffered greatly. Daendels was wounded. The Dutch troops appear to be much diſaffected; they go over to the Engliſh in parties of from 50 to 100 men; A whole regiment of Dutch cavalry is ſaid to have joined the Britiſh.

The Engliſh forces now in Holland amount to upwards of 25.000 men, a number that it is expected will be more than a match for all the troops that the Dutch and French can oppoſe to them.

The municipality of Amſterdam had declared itſelf premanent on account of the prevailing ferment in conſequence of the landing of the Engliſh. Great preparations are making to ſtop their further progreſs. A new French member (Guyot) has arrived at the Hague; he promiſes the moſt effectual aſſiſtance to the Batavian republic, to fruſtrate the plans of England. General Brune is provisionally appointed to the command of the Batavian troops.

Brune has written to the directory, that in Amſterdam ſeditions and turbulent rumours prevail; that it is evident that a party exiſts which is growing numerous and appears for revolt and plunder.

The ſecret and even public meetings of the partizans of the Houſe of Orange, cauſe every where the greateſt diquietude. It is eſtimated that three fourths of the inhabitants in ſome places are decidedly in favour of the Stadtholder, and they do not fear to make known their ſentiments, and even to declare publicly that they will never take up arms, but in defence of the Stadtholder and his allies.

American Embaſſy to France.

For ſome time paſt, preparations have been making for our deputed miniſters to embark on their miſſion to the French republic; and hopes were entertained that the unhappy difference which ſubſiſt between the two countries, would ſpeedily diſappear, and an amicable diſpoſition mutually reſumed. But this pleaſing proſpect muſt now be relinquiſhed, at leaſt for a time; the departure of our ENVOYS has been ſuſpended. To what can this be attributed? The change of men and of meaſures in France, affords a ſufficient anſwer. From the late Directory, no doubt ample aſſurances were given; but whether their ſucceſſors entertained the ſame idea of American ſpirit, and capability of reſiſtance, is yet to be known, and conſequently the departure of our miniſters retarded. We have no doubt, let what will be the cauſe, it is dictated by the wiſdom, patriotiſm and experience of adminiſtration; and muſt be conſidered as proceeding from that declaration, which every American ſhould wiſh to be adhered to, made by the Preſident upon his announcing the recall of our former injured and inſulted miſſionaries of peace.

In another view of the ſubject—may it not have happened that the Preſident has received information from the coaleſced powers, that WHOEVER IS NOT THEIR FRIEND IS THEIR FOE. That this is their determination, has been long conceived, and generally believed. The haſty journey of the Preſident—his unexpected departure from Quincy—and other combining cauſes, lead to the formation of the idea.

In ſuch a dilemma, our embarraſſment muſt be great—our FIRMNESS muſt be greater.—UNITED in ſupport of our adminiſtration, the event need not be feared. [*Claypoole.*]

ELIZUR GOODRICH, Eſquire is elected a Member of Congreſs, in the place of the Honourable John Allen, reſigned.

BALTIMORE, October 19.

An article under the Paris head of Auguſt 22d, ſays, the commandant of *Cava*, who ſurrendered that place to the armed peaſants was ſhot at Genoa.

Legarde, the ſecretary general of the French directory, once reſided in Boſton, and married his wife there.

The emperor of Ruſſia threatens Pruſſia, if it does not join the coalition, with an irruption of 100,000 men.

A Hamburgh paper of September 7, ſays: "General Pichegru is appointed commander of the Swiſs corps, now in pay of Great Britain."

LOST,

LAST *Evening in the Borough of Pittſburgh or on the road to Montour's run, a* BOND *given by Alexander Fowler to Robert Clark, for* Nine Hundred and Fifty dollars, *dated the firſt day of December 1797. Whoever finds it and delivers it to the Printer of this Gazette, ſhall receive* Two Dollars *Reward.* *November 7, 1799.*

N. B. Payment being ſtopped it can be of no uſe to any perſon but the owner.

Five Thouſand Acres of

Virginia Military Land Warrants, to be laid between the Scioto and Miami Rivers, to be Sold, a great bargain. Enquire at the office of the Pittſburgh Gazette. *Nov. 7, 1799.*

Unſeated Lands.

THE *owners of Unſeated Lands in Allegheny County, Pennſylvania, are hereby notified, that unleſs the Taxes due on ſaid Lands for the Years 1795, 1796, 1797, and 1798 are paid into the hands of* JOHN WILKINS, *Eſquire, County Treaſurer, on or before the 20th day of February next, they will be advertiſed for ſale as the law directs.*

EBENEZER DENNY,
WILLIAM DUNNING, } *Commiſſioners.*
JAMES ROBINSON,
Pittſburgh, November 5, 1799. 3m.

CAME *to the plantation of the ſubſcriber living on the Ohio river, about two miles below M'Intoſh, ſome time in November 1798, a ſpotted faced ſteer, ſuppoſed to be two years old, no ear mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be ſold to pay the expence of keeping.*

CHARLES LOMAX.

November 1, 1799.

New Tavern at Chilicothe.

Thomas Gregg,

RESPECTFULLY *informs his Friends and Travellers, that he has opened a Tavern in Chilicothe, at the ſign of the* Green Tree, *near the centre of ſaid Town, where Travellers and others may be ſupplied with every thing neceſſary for their accommodation, and ſupplies for their journey thro' the wilderneſs.*

Chilicothe, October 5, 1799. 6m.

BROKE into the encloſure of the ſubſcriber in Allegheny county, the [illegible] October inſt.

a dark Bay Horſe,

about 14 hands high, four years old paſt, a ſtar in his forehead, and one white foot. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him way.

JAMES NEEL,
near M'Kee's Port.

October 28, 1799.

Pittsburgh, November 9.

Died on Saturday the 18th ult. ſuddenly at his ſeat, near Lexington, (Kentucky,) COLONEL JOHN CAMPBELL. His public character was uniformly marked with integrity, judgment, firmneſs and deciſion.

In private life, as a friend and neighbour, he could not be excelled.

A warm attachment to his country, an unbounded benevolence, and every manly virtue, rendered him beloved & reſpected by all who REALLY knew him.

COMMUNICATION

In the Traitor's Repaſt, commonly called the Aurora, it is ſtated, that five hundred ſoldiers voted at the laſt Election at Pittſburgh, and that Mr. Roſs was chaired through the town. Theſe are inſtances of Jacobin lies—as no Jacobins can lie better than thoſe of this town, it is probable they have been fabricated here. and might have been one of the objects of Smur's hotel meeting.

By Yeſterday's Mail.

BRITISH EXCESSES.

BOSTON, October 25.

The Preſident of the United States, who has given numberleſs proofs that he is excluſively devoted to the INTEREST and HONOUR of America, we hear contemplates, cauſing remonſtrances to be made to the Britiſh Government againſt the *illegal* detention and condemnation of our veſſels, practiſed by ſome Engliſh cruiſers and courts—and the ill treatment and impreſſment of our ſeamen. Juſtice may be expected, becauſe many of the tranſactions to be inveſtigated, appear unjuſtifiable. The examination will be conducted diſpaſſionately and harmoniouſly; and the iſſue will be exactly the reverſe of what the jacobins, the preſent preachers of Peace, wiſh it. *They want a war with England.* They rejoice at the injuries we experience from Engliſhmen—they magnify them—and rave at every thing which looks like moderation and accommodation.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1.

Captain Truxton has reſumed his command in the navy, and is about to proceed again to ſea in the Conſtellation.

The circumſtances attendant on the return of captain Truxton to his command in the navy, having been variouſly reported, we are deſired to ſtate, that it is on the following footing that captain Truxton returns into ſervice—in a letter to the Preſident, he offered to wave the queſtion of rank, and to leave that point between Captain Talbot and himſelf as it ſtood—in conſequence, the Preſident declines accepting his reſignation, and he reſumes his former command.

NEW BEDFORD, October 23.

From France—direct.

Since our laſt, the brig Alert, capt. Thompſon, has arrived at this port from Oſtend, in 45 days. We are verbally informed that the interior ſituation of France continues to progreſs from bad to worſe—that the government has loſt the confidence of the people, who are panting for a change—*any change* from their preſent ſituation.

Inſurrection ſhews its head in many parts, particularly in the ſouth. Proviſions were, however, plenty, and to be purchaſed at a reaſonable price, but articles of a foreign growth were high. The papers received by this arrival, furniſh but little intereſting information. The councils were turning their attention to the means of national defence. It has been propoſed to organize legions by the names of Raſtadt, Joubert, &c. The lateſt papers received were to the 13th Fructidor, 30th Auguſt.

Nothing is ſaid in the Paris papers relative to the United States.

Gabriel Dubac,

HAS as uſual, for Sale, a general aſſortment of *DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.* Alſo, a quantity of excellent *LEAD*, all of which he offers for ſale at the moſt reduced prices.

He offers for ſale the HOUSE he now occupies, on moderate terms, for approved country produce.

Pittſburgh, November 8, 1799. of.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY laſt night from the ſubſcriber, an apprentice to the tinner trade by the name of JOHN HORN, about 19 years old, dark complexion, marked much with the ſmall pox; had on when he went away, a green cloth ſhort coat, a croſs-barred caſſimer jacket, and a pair of ſtriped lincey overalls, and a new felt hat; he took with him ſeveral other kinds of cloathing. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice and delivers him to his maſter, or ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that he can get him again, ſhall receive the above reward and all reaſonable expences, paid by

JOHN HAMSHER.

Pittſburgh, November 8, 1799.

Public Entertaiment.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs his former cuſtomers, travellers, and the public in general, that he has lately removed from Stoyſtown, to the town of Somerſet, on the glade road, where he has opened a commodious TAVERN, at the ſign of the WAGGON, adjoining the centre ſquare, and has on hand, and intends keeping a conſtant ſupply of the BEST LIQUORS and all other neceſſary articles of entertainment: to prove which, he invites the public to COME and TRY.

JOHN WEBSTER.

Somerſet, 4th November, 1799.

N. B. The tavern heretofore occupied by the ſubſcriber in Stoyſtown, is now in the poſſeſſion of George Graham, where travellers and others may be entertained as uſual.

J. W.

6w

Allegheny County, ſſ.

LIST of CAUSES to be tried at December Term 1799.

William McLaughlin	vs	John Brown
George McGonnigle	vs	John Jordan
Robert Calvil	vs	Robert Vance
George Powers	vs	Anthony Beeleh
Robert Patten	vs	David Springer et al.
Thomas Clare	vs	William Wilſon's exrs
Chriſtian Shank	vs	Jacob Beltzhoover
The Commonwealth	vs	Peter Smith
The Same	vs	William Powell
Anthony Rollins	vs	John Hughes
Henry Miller, ſupr.	vs	David Gilleland
Same	vs	Samuel Wilſon
Tho. & John Clifford	vs	James Anderſon
James Sample	vs	Thomas McCleary & Michael Hellman
John Myers	vs	James Sample
Samuel Rippey	vs	Hans Morriſon
Peter Horebaugh	vs	Alex. W. Foſter
Henry Miller, ſup.	vs	James McClelland
Michael Smith	vs	Henry Nyman
Thomas Whitney	vs	Robert Giffin
Alexander Thompſon	vs	Edward Hale
Rich. Butn's admrs.	vs	Benj. Kuykendall's exs.
Samuel Dodge	vs	Thomas Reeſe
William McDonald	vs	James Riddle
John Dunwoody	vs	James Buchanan
Andrew Wilſon	vs	Marcus Huling
William Skiles	vs	Thomas Grabb
Melchor Beltzhoover	vs	Jacob Aul
James Scott	vs	Samuel Robb
William Jackſon	vs	John McMallers
Jacob Aul	vs	Melchor Beltzhoover
R. and J. Brotherton	vs	Robert Colhoon
Leſſee of John Scott	vs	Samuel Kinkead
Cunningham Findley	vs	Benoni Dawſon
Henry Majer	vs	Joſeph Patterſon
William Eichbaum	vs	Alex. Atkinſon et al.
William Hooks	vs	Jonathan Moore et al.
Robert Smith	vs	Robert McConnel
Leſſee of Sam. Robb	vs	Robert Thornburgh
Alexander Bean	vs	Rob. Brotherton et al.
Jonathan Cochran	vs	Evan Giffin
Joſhua Bentley	vs	Zedeck Wright
John Guier	vs	William Irwin
Same	vs	Same
Same	vs	Samuel Creigh
Michael Fee	vs	David Kerr's admrs.
Jacob Negley	vs	John Crawford
John Scott	vs	William Woods et al.
Thomas Knowles	vs	Evan Giffin et al.
James Irvine	vs	Jacob Garber
R. and N. Gregg	vs	Edward Hale
William Larwill	vs	Samuel Creigh et al.
Joſeph McClintock	vs	Samuel Barr
John McKinney	vs	Thomas Grabb
Foſter Sears	vs	Dunning McNair
Leſſee of James Chace	vs	Thomas Phillips
Charles J. Reed	vs	Robert Carr
C. Winebiddle's exrs.	vs	Joſiah Tannehill
Thomas Reeſe aſſe. vic.	vs	William Miles
Ebenezer Findley	vs	William Cooper et al.
Findley & Taylor	vs	James Marſhall
Ezekiel Boggs	vs	David Boggs
Same	vs	William Boggs
Same	vs	Same
Ebenezer Findley	vs	Marſhall & McMunn
James Morriſon	vs	William Larwill
James Patterſon	vs	Dunning McNair
Thomas Jones	vs	William Miles
Davis & Capes	vs	James Marſhall
Andrew Thompſon	vs	Daniel McDermott
Daniel McMillan	vs	Robert Colhoon, Eſq.
Elizabeth Moore	vs	Neil McCoy
Richard Taylor	vs	Joſeph Leviſton
John Titus	vs	Thomas Willard
Jacob Bouſman's adm.	vs	Jacob Haymaker
Henry Miller, ſupr.	vs	Joſeph Earle
Same	vs	Same
Robert Baldwin	vs	William Boggs
Nathaniel Bedford aſſe. vic.	vs	Devereux Smith and Edward Smith
Paul McDermott	vs	Samuel Kincade
Andrew Robertſon	vs	Denny [illegible]
Todd & Mott	vs	R. & J. Brotherton
Alexander Bean	vs	Same defendants
Ambroſe Uptegraff	vs	Samuel Jones.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber living in Georgetown, on the 10th of July laſt, a

Yoke of Oxen,

The one a Black, with a ſcar on his back, where the hair has not grown on, and a white ſpot on each flank—Ear marks not known. The other a dark Brown, with a white face—The Black is ſuppoſed to be 8 or 9 years old—the Brown 6 or 7. Whoever takes up ſaid Oxen and ſecures them ſo that the owner can get them again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

THOMAS FOSTER, wheelright.

Georgetown, 21ſt October, 1799.

This is to give Notice, that the

ſubſcribers, of Waſhington County, in the State of Maryland, have obtained from the Orphans Court of the ſaid county, letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of ROBERT ELLIOT, late of ſaid county, deceaſed; all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcribers at or before the ſecond Tuesday in April next, when and where the adminiſtrators will apply to the Orphans Court to ſtrike a dividend of the aſſets in hand among the creditors, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of ſaid eſtate. Given under our hands this 30th of September, 1799.

ELIE WILLIAMS, }
N. ROCHESTER, } Adminiſtrators.

1500 Dollars,

WAS delivered to the poſt-maſter here, in the poſt office, on the evening of Tueſday the 27th paſt, a letter directed to Mr. John Miles, merchant, in Baltimore, containing two Alexandria bank notes, No. 4320, favor of William Taylor, and dated 30th April, 1798, for one thouſand dollars, and No. 4511, favor of John P. Pleaſants, and dated 10th December, 1798, for five hundred dollars; which letter has been ſuppreſſed in a poſt office, and the bank notes taken out, as the public mail was neither ſtopped, moleſted nor robbed.

Bankers and merchants are particularly requeſted to watch the circulation of ſaid notes and ſtop them: and any perſon giving ſuch information as will lead us to our money, ſhall have five hundred dollars reward, and no queſtions aſked.

WILSON & SWANN.

Fredericksburgh, Virginia, }
9th September, 1799. } 3m.

☞ All Printers in the United States, are requeſted to publiſh the above, and we will pay.

W. & S.

Fredericksburgh, 12th Sept. 1799.

BY an advertiſement publiſhed laſt Tueſday, by Meſſrs. Wilſon and Swan, it may be inferred that bank notes were delivered to me to the amount of 1500 dollars; and the whole tenor of the advertiſement ſeems to be an attempt to throw an obloquy on my character.—The following ſtatement of facts, which I can ſupport by teſtimony, will at once remove the impreſſion of my receiving money, and the villainous attempt at calumniating my character by their unjuſt publication.

Mr. Swann, of the houſe of Wilſon and Swann came to the poſt office between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock on the evening of the 27th ult. and he delivered me a letter. I aſked him if it was double, he replied it was; I then took it and put it in the mail in his preſence (as he ſtaid ſome conſiderable time after the delivery of the letter) which mail was regularly put up with the others, as uſual, and ſent from this office.

How Meſſrs. Wilſon and Swann came by their information that the letter was ſuppreſſed, and bank notes taken out, I leave the public to decide.

WILLIAM WIATT.

☞ Thoſe Printers in the United States who publiſh Meſſrs. Wilſon and Swann's advertiſement, will be ſo obliging as to inſert the above, and apply for payment to W. W.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS William Larwill, of the Borough of Pittſburgh did, on the 20th day of November laſt, make an aſſignment of his property unto Gazzam, Taylor and Jones, merchants, of Philadelphia, unto whom he is largely indebted. This is therefore to forwarn all perſons againſt paying any debts due to the ſaid Larwill to any other perſon than the ſubſcriber reſiding in Pittſburgh, who is duly authoriſed to receive the ſame.

WILLIAM GAZZAM.

Pittſburgh, December 22, 1798.

William Larwill,

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to his friends for the generous aſſiſtance afforded him ſince he was put in confinement—his ſtores having been broke open by night, and his property violently taken away by a certain William Gazzam, who advertiſes he is authoriſed to receive debts due me, but it is unfortunate for the ſaid Gazzam, he can produce no account againſt one perſon. Larwill, who is diſpoſed to pay his juſt debts, has a right to receive, as will be ſeen in the following note that has been obligingly ſent him.

Pittſburgh, February 14, 1799.

Pittſburgh, February 9, 1799.

SIR,

HAVING been of your council from the firſt, and acquainted with every tranſaction relative to what William Gazzam in his advertiſement in the Pittſburgh Gazette, calls an *aſſignment* of your property, we are of opinion that it was not an aſſignment, but an *agreement* to aſſign and conveyed no property, until actual delivery, and even as to what was delivered the property reverted and became veſted in you, as the agreement was waved by Gazzam on recurring to his ſuit, in conſideration of withdrawing which the agreement was made; and that now you have a right to retain, or regain, as the caſe may be, and to recover your debts as if no ſuch agreement had ever taken place.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.
JAMES MONTGOMERY.
SAM. S. MAHON

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY on Saturday night the 31ſt of Auguſt, from the ſubſcriber living in Frederick county, Maryland, near Woodſborough town, a mulatto Lad, named

D A N I E L,

about 20 years of age, between 5 and 6 feet high, blind in one eye, as well as I can recollect the left eye—had on when he went away, a blue ſtriped nankeen coat, with lappels, and a yellow ſpotted caſſimer waiſtcoat, yellow nankeen overalls, half boots and high crowned fur hat, but it is likely he may change his clothes ſince he went away. He has been ſeen to have a PASS ſigned by the name of *Dorſey*, eſquire, Frederick county.

Whoever takes up ſaid Runaway, and ſecures him in any gaol ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN PHILLIPS.

Sept. 13, 1799. 3w

N. B. His PASS is ſaid to be ſigned by Daniel Dorſey, Eſq. of Frederick county, and colonel M'Lain, Eſq. of York county.

Inſolvent Debtors.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittſburgh for the County of Allegheny, the firſt Monday of September, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety nine, before the honorable Alexander Addiſon, eſquire, Preſident, and his aſſociates, Judges of the ſame Court.

ON the Petition of John Brunton, priſoner in the gaol of ſaid County, praying to be diſcharged according to the proviſion of the acts of General Aſſembly, made for the relief of Inſolvent Debtors.

The Court order, that the ſaid priſoner be brought before them at Pittſburgh, the firſt Monday of December next, that his Petition & his Creditors may then be heard, and direct that notice of his application be publiſhed in the Pittſburgh Gazette, three weeks, the laſt of which, ſhall be at leaſt fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By the Court,

JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittſburgh for the County of Allegheny, the firſt Monday of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety nine, before the Hon. Alexander Addiſon, Eſquire, Preſident, and his Aſſociates, Judges of the ſame Court.

ON the petition of Alexander Bryſer, a priſoner in the jail of the ſaid county, praying to be diſcharged according to the proviſions of the acts of aſſembly for the relief of inſolvent debtors. The Court order, that the ſaid priſoner be brought before them at Pittſburgh on the firſt Monday of December next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard, and direct, that notice of his application be publiſhed in the Carliſle and Pittſburgh newſpapers, three weeks in each, the laſt of which ſhall be at leaſt fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By the Court,

JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittſburgh for the county of Allegheny, the firſt Monday of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety nine, before the Hon. Alexander Addiſon, Eſquire, and his Aſſociates, Judges of the ſame Court.

ON the petition of John Kingan, a priſoner in the goal of ſaid county, praying to be diſcharged according to the proviſions of the acts of aſſembly made for the relief of inſolvent debtors. The Court order, that the ſaid priſoner be brought before them at Pittſburgh, on the firſt Monday of December next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard—and direct, that notice of his application be publiſhed in the Chamberſburgh and Pittſburgh newſpapers, three weeks, the laſt of which ſhall be at leaſt fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By the Court,

JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittſburgh for the County of Allegheny, the firſt Monday of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety nine, before the Hon. Alexander Addiſon, Eſq. Preſident, and his Aſſociates, Judges of the ſame Court.

ON the petition of John Pierce, a priſoner in the jail of the ſaid county, praying to be diſcharged according to the proviſions of the acts of aſſembly made for the relief of inſolvent debtors.—The Court order, that the ſaid John Pierce be brought before them at Pittſburgh on the firſt Monday of December next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard, and direct that notice of his application be publiſhed in the Pittſburgh Gazette three ſucceſſive weeks, the laſt whereof ſhall be at leaſt fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By the Court,

JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittſburgh for the county of Allegheny, the firſt Monday in September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety nine, before the honourable Alexander Addiſon, eſquire, Preſident, and his aſſociates, Judges of the ſame Court.

ON the petition of Hans Morriſon, of the ſaid county, praying to be diſcharged according to the proviſions of the acts of aſſembly, made for the relief of Inſolvent Debtors, the Court order, that the ſaid Hans Morriſon, be brought before them at Pittſburgh, on the firſt Monday in December next, that his Petition and his Creditors, may be then heard, and direct that notice of his application be publiſhed in the Pittſburgh, Chamberſburgh, and York Newſpapers, each three weeks, the laſt of which ſhall be at leaſt fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By the Court

JAMES BRYSON, Proth'y.

To be Let & poſſeſſion given

the firſt day of April next,

The Noted Tavern,

IN Market ſtreet, Pittſburgh, ſign of General Butler; occupied at preſent by the ſubſcriber. The advantageous ſituation and conveniency of this ſtand for public buſineſs, muſt be well known. Apply to

MARY MURPHY,

November 2, 1799. 3t

N. B. Stables are large and commodious.

Stray Mare Colt.

THE ſubſcriber has in poſſeſſion a ſtray mare-colt, two years old next ſpring, has a large ſtar and a ſmall ſnip, and the near hind foot white. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

HERVEY HETH.

Pitt townſhip, Allegheny county,
October 29, 1799. 3t

Juſt arrived and for Sale, a quantity of excellent

FINE SALT,

JAMES O'HARA's.

Treaſury Departmen

MARCH 11, 1799.

Public Notice is hereby

Purſuant to the Act of Congreſs paſſed 1ſt day of June, one thouſand ſeven and ninety-ſix, entitled "An Act "the grants of land appropriated for "ſervices, and for the ſociety of "thren for propagating the goſpel "the Heathen;" and the Act ſupple to the ſaid recited Act paſſed on the day of March, one thouſand ſeven and ninety-nine—to wit;

I.

THAT the tract of Land hereinafter namely, "beginning at the north "ner of the ſeven ranges of townſhips, "ning thence fifty miles due ſouth, "weſtern boundary of the ſaid ranges; "due weſt to the main branch of the "river; thence up the main branch of the "river to the place where the Indian "line croſſes the ſame—thence along the "boundary line to the Tuſcaroras branch of "Muſkingum river at the croſſing place "Fort Lawrence—thence *down* the ſaid "the point where a line run due weſt from "place of beginning, will interſect the ſaid "then along the line ſo run to the place of "ginning;" has been divided into townſhips five miles ſquare, and fractional parts of ſhips; and that plats and ſurveys of the townſhips and fractional parts of townſhips depoſited in the offices of the Regiſter of the Treaſury and Surveyor General, for the tion of all perſons concerned,

II.

The holders of ſuch warrants as have ſhall be granted for military ſervices during the late war, are required to preſent ſame to the Regiſter of the Treaſury, at time prior to the twelfth day of February, in year one thouſand eight hundred, for the poſe of being regiſtered; No regiſtry will ever be made of any leſs quantity than a townſhip, or four thouſand acres,

III.

The priority of location of the warrants may be preſented and regiſtered in aforeſaid, prior to the twelfth day of Febru in the year one thouſand eight hundred, immediately after the ſaid day, be determi by lot, in the mode preſcribed by the act recited.

IV.

The holders of regiſtered warrants, ſhall Monday the 17th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order in which the priority location ſhall be determined by lot as aforeſaid, perſonally or by their agents, deſignate in writing at the office of the Regiſter of the Treaſury, particular quarter townſhips elected by them reſpectively, and ſuch of the ſaid holders ſhall not deſignate their locations on the day, ſhall be poſtponed in locating ſuch warrants to all other holders of regiſtered warrants.

V.

The holders of warrants for military ſervice ſufficient to cover one or more quarter townſhips or tracts of four thouſand acres each, at any time after Monday the 17th day of February 1800, and prior to the firſt day of January 1802, be allowed to regiſter the ſaid warrants in manner aforeſaid, and forthwith to make locations therefor on any tract or tracts of land not before located.

VI.

All warrants or claims for lands on account of military ſervices, which ſhall not be regiſtered and located before the firſt day of January 1802, are by the ſupplementary act of Congreſs herein before recited, paſſed on the ſecond day of March, 1799, declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,

Secretary of the Treaſury.

The ſubſcriber keeps for Sale,

At his houſe, near the Poſt-office,

Coarſe and Fine Bread, Biſcuit, Cakes and Crackers,

A L S O,

Good two-year old Whiſkey by the Gallon or Barrel.

MICHAEL ADAMS.

Pittſburgh, 26, October.

NOTICE.

ALL thoſe in arrears for duty due the United States upon Stills, within the county of Weſtmoreland, are requeſted to make immediate payment, to prevent the diſagreeable neceſſity of acting as the law directs againſt delinquents, as I am not warranted in giving any further indulgence.

JOHN WELLS, Collector of the Revenue.

Greenſburgh, Sept. 26, 1799.

Donation Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given that claims for DONATION LANDS granted by the State of Pennſylvania to the Officers and Soldiers of the line belonging to the ſaid State in the late war, will be received at the Office of the Comptroller General of ſaid State until the 1ſt of September next, incluſive, and that the ſubſcribers authorized by law, will ſit as a Board at the Office on every Monday, from ten o'clock in the forenoon until one in the afternoon, to hear and determine all unſatisfied claims already filed as well as thoſe which may be filed on or before the ſaid firſt day of September next.

JOHN DONNALDSON, Comptroller.
SAMUEL BRYAN, Regiſter.
PETER BAYNTON, Treaſurer.

Department of Accounts of }
Pennſylvania, May 15, } tf.
1799.

W A N T E D,

Two Journeymen HATTE

Enquire of THOMAS WILS

Pittſbur September 16, 1799.